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TITLE:

Zirconia sintering member - is used in oxygen@

sensors,

fuel cells, etc. and vol. change due to

transformation

can be reduced, deterioration of strength over

time can

be prevented, etc.

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ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 08119730A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

 $\frac{\textbf{Full-width at half}}{\textbf{crystal by}} \ \texttt{max. of peak in (101) face of } \underline{\textbf{tetragonal zirconia}}$

 $\underline{\textbf{X-ray diffraction}}$ measurement using CuK alpha rays on the sintering member is

over 0.3 degree.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{USE}}$ - It is used in oxygen sensors, fuel cells, parts for industrial machines, implants, etc.

ADVANTAGE - Volume change due to phase transformation can be reduced, deterioration of strength over time can be prevented and thermal stability in an atmosphere where water exists can be improved.

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(21)Application number : 06-264785

(71)Applicant: KYOCERA CORP

(22) Date of filing:

28.10.1994

(72)Inventor: HIRAMATSU NOBUKI

(54) ZIRCONIA-BASED SINTERED COMPACT

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain a zirconia-based sintered compact capable of preventing the strength in a specific temperature region of 200-300°C from deteriorating with time even when used in an atmosphere containing moisture present therein.

CONSTITUTION: This zirconia-based sintered compact contains at least a tetragonal zirconia crystal. The half-width of peaks for the (101) face of the tetragonal zirconia crystal on the sintered compact surface obtained by the X-ray diffractometric measurement using CuK α radiation is $\geq 0.3^{\circ}$.

LEGAL STATUS

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The nature sintered compact of a zirconia characterized by being the nature sintered compact of a zirconia which contains a tetragonal zirconia crystal at least, and the full width at half maximum of the field (101) of the tetragonal zirconia crystal by the X diffraction measurement using the CuK alpha rays on this front face of a sintered compact being 0.3 degrees or more.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the nature sintered compact of a zirconia which fits an oxygen sensor, a fuel cell, the member for living bodies (implant), the components for industrial machines, etc. about the nature sintered compact of a zirconia which was made to increase a mechanical strength and raised thermal stability.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The former and ZrO2-Y2 O3 The nature sintered compact of a zirconia of a system is known, the nature sintered compact of a full stabilization zirconia which consists only of a cubic, and the nature sintered compact of partially stabilized zirconia which consists of a cubic and a monoclinic system are known as a nature sintered compact of a zirconia of this system, and all are used as a heat-resisting material etc.

[0003] However, although the nature sintered compact of a full stabilization zirconia is stable in the temperature requirement from ordinary temperature to about 1500 degrees C and there is also almost no degradation with the passage of time by long duration use, since reinforcement was low, there was a fault of being very easy to damage by the thermal shock.

[0004] The nature sintered compact of partially stabilized zirconia which consists of a cubic and a monoclinic system on the other hand, the case where reinforcement was large as compared with the nature sintered compact of a full stabilization zirconia, degradation of the reinforcement in the specific temperature region of 200 degrees C thru/or 300 degrees C with the passage of time was very large although thermal shock nature was also good, and long duration use is carried out at this temperature -- a crack detailed, on a porcelain front face -- a large number -- generating -- absorptivity -- being shown -- coming -- remarkable -- reinforcement -- falling -- just -- being alike -- there was a serious fault of damaging.

[0005] What was indicated by JP,4-63024,B is known as what prevented degradation in the specific temperature field (200 degrees C thru/or 300 degrees C) of such a nature sintered compact of partially stabilized zirconia with the passage of time. The nature sintered compact of a zirconia indicated by this official report is ZrO2-Y2 O3. It sets to system zirconia ceramics and they are Y2 O3 / ZrO2. The phase transformation to the monoclinic system of ***** is controlled by making a mole ratio into a specific value and making average crystal particle diameter below into a specific value.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, when the nature sintered compact of a zirconia indicated by JP,4-63024,B had also been arranged under the ambient atmosphere which is 200-300 degrees C in which moisture exists, the phase transformation to a monoclinic system [******] advanced remarkably, strong degradation with the passage of time arose in the specific temperature field which is 200-300 degrees C, and it had the problem that thermal stability was still low.

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention person etc. resulted in a header and this invention that strong degradation with the passage of time could be prevented, and thermal stability could be improved even when it has arranged under the ambient atmosphere which is 200-300 degrees C in which moisture exists when the full width at half maximum of the field (101) of the tetragonal zirconia crystal by the X diffraction measurement using the CuK alpha rays on the front face of a sintered compact is 0.3 degrees or more, as a result of inquiring wholeheartedly in view of the above-mentioned trouble.

[0008] That is, the full width at half maximum of the field (101) of the tetragonal zirconia crystal by the X diffraction measurement for which the nature sintered compact of a zirconia of this invention used CuK alpha rays is 0.3 degrees or more.

[0009] Here, half-value width measured the X diffraction reinforcement on the front face of a sintered compact using the CuK alpha rays monochrome-ized as the graphite crystal with the powder X diffraction measurement machine on 0.5 degree [of divergent slits], 0.5 degree [of scattering slits], and light-receiving slit 0.15mm conditions. It carried out to measurement using the step scanning in the step size of 0.02 degrees, and gate time 2 seconds in each step. ******, the cubic, and the rhombohedral phase were separated for the data on the strength obtained by this measurement by the pattern fitting method (the lied belt method) or the pattern part solution method, and the diffraction line breadth of the height of the one half of the peak of a tetragonal (101) side (indexing based on a space group P42 / tetragonal body-centered lattice of nmc) was measured. In addition, in the X diffraction measurement using CuK alpha rays, the peak of a tetragonal (101) side appears at 2theta=30 degree.

[0010] Having made the full width at half maximum of the field (101) of the tetragonal zirconia crystal by the X diffraction measurement using the CuK alpha rays on the front face of a sintered compact into 0.3 degrees or more has the small depressor effect of the phase transformation to a monoclinic system [******], when half-value width is smaller than 0.3 degrees, and it is because degradation of the reinforcement in the specific temperature field to which moisture exists and which is 200-300 degrees C with the passage of time becomes large.

[0011] Thus, it is in order to make the full width at half maximum of the field (101) of the tetragonal zirconia crystal by the X diffraction measurement on the front face of a sintered compact into 0.3 degrees or more, Although a sintered compact front face can be attained grinding and by polishing using a metal bonded grinding wheel, a resin bond grinding stone, a diamond wheel, corundum abrasive cloth, etc., especially in this invention, the full width at half maximum of the field (101) of a tetragonal zirconia crystal can be made into 0.3 degrees or more by using a metal bonded grinding wheel, a resin bond grinding stone, etc. of less than No. 100. It is desirable to use the grinding stone and abrasive cloth of less than No. 40 especially.

[Function] The nature sintered compact of a zirconia of this invention is that the full width at half maximum of the field (101) of the tetragonal zirconia crystal by the X diffraction measurement on the front face of a sintered compact considers as 0.3 degrees or more, Even when it has arranged for a long time under the ambient atmosphere which is 200-300 degrees C in which moisture exists, the phase transformation to a monoclinic system [******] can be controlled, the volume change by the phase transformation can be reduced more, strong degradation with the passage of time can be prevented, and the thermal stability under the ambient atmosphere in which moisture exists can be improved.

[Example] Y2 O3 created with the coprecipitation method three-mol % -- included ZrO2 powder -- 2 ton/cm2 Press forming was carried out, it calcinated at 1400 degrees C for 2 hours, and the sintered compact was obtained. the bulk density of a sintered compact -- 6.05 g/cm3 it was .

[0014] As a result of observing a sintered compact front face with a scanning electron microscope (SEM), mean particle diameter was 0.38 micrometers.

[0015] And the sample 4 ground with the corundum abrasive cloth of the sample of No. 3 or 40 ground with the corundum abrasive cloth of the sample of No. 2,100 polished by the diamond wheel of the sample of No. 1,220 which grinds and roasts a sintered compact front face with the diamond wheel of No. 220, the corundum abrasive cloth of No. 100, and the corundum abrasive cloth of No. 40, and has a field was obtained. [0016] Then, the X diffraction reinforcement on the front face of a sample was measured using the CuK alpha rays monochrome-ized as the graphite crystal with the powder X-ray diffractometer on 0.5 degree [of divergent slits], 0.5 degree [of scattering slits], and light-receiving slit 0.15mm conditions. It carried out to measurement using the step scanning in the step size of 0.02 degrees, and gate time 2 seconds in each step. Structural analysis was performed for the data on the strength obtained by this measurement by the lied belt method (27 the Izumi Fuji husband, the Crystallographic Society of Japan, and 23 (1985)). The sample 1 analyzed two phases of ****** and a cubic, and samples 2-4 as what consists of a three phase circuit of ******, a cubic, and a rhombohedral phase. The half-value width of the tetragonal (101) side searched for from this result is shown in Table 1.

[0017] [Table 1]

14010 1		
試料 番号		半値幅 (度)
*	1	0. 13
*	2	0. 20
	3	0. 30
	4	0. 35

*印は本発明の範囲外の試料を示す。

[0018] Moreover, after putting the monoclinic system volume rate Xm (%) after carrying out steam heat treatment each sample predetermined time to 200-degree C saturated steam in the hermetic container made from Teflon, CuKalpha X diffraction measurement on the front face of a sample was performed, and it asked by {Im (-111)+Im(111)}/{Im(-111)+Im(111)+It+c(101)} x100. This result is shown in Table 2. [0019]

[Table 2]

1	t#	熱処理における単斜晶割合 Xm(X)			
2	号	熱処理 0 時間	熱処理 6 時間	熱処理 16時間	熱処理 192 時間
*	1	0.0	86. 6	87. 0	88. 1
*	2	0. 9	77. 3	79. 2	80.0
	3	1.9	58. 5	72. 1	72. 2
	4	2, 4	40. 4	69. 0	68. 5

*印は本発明の範囲外の試料を示す。

[0020] Here, it is the peak height of m:monoclinic system, t:*****, c:cubic, and I:each lattice plane reflection. [0021] By these Table 1 and 2, the monoclinic system amount of the increment rate of a monoclinic system [field / where half-value width is bigger] which is late and is finally produced has also decreased. Especially about the sample 3 polished with the corundum abrasive cloth which is No. 100 whose half-value width is 0.30 degrees and the sample 4 polished with the corundum abrasive cloth which is No. 40 whose half-value width is 0.35 degrees, it turns out that a monoclinic system increment rate is smaller than the sample 2 which carried out grinding by the diamond wheel which is No. 220 whose half-value width is 0.20 degrees. [0022] Furthermore, it asked for residual stress (sigma) using the CrKalpha X-ray of each sample. This residual stress changed the include angle (psi) which a sample side normal and a measurement lattice plane normal make in 0-45 degrees, measured the cubic (313) Bragg angle (theta), and searched for it by Ecot theta0 / formula sigma=-{2(1+nu)} - (delta2 theta/delta sin 2 psi). Here, it is E:Young's modulus, nu:Poisson's ratio, and theta 0.

: The Bragg angle in unloaded condition, and delta2 theta/delta sin 2 psi:2 theta-sin 2 It is the inclination for which it asked from psi plot. This result is shown in Table 3. [0023]

Table 31

Tuble 5		
試料 番号	残留応力 (MPa)	
* 1	-13 ±8	
* 2	-39 ±28	
3	-120 ±67	
4	-402 ±85	

*印は本発明の範囲外の試料を示す。

[0024] It is shown that it is compressive stress that residual stress is a negative value here. The thing with the large error of the residual stress of samples 2-4 is because it is changing in the depth direction. If it restricts near the front face, it will be thought that compressive stress is still larger than the value of a table. [0025] The field where half-value width is bigger than this table 3 is known by that residual stress is large. [0026] in addition -- the above-mentioned example -- Y2 O3 three-mol % -- included ZrO2 although the example using the nature sintered compact of a zirconia which calcinated powder at 1400 degrees C was explained -- this invention, not the thing limited to the above-mentioned example but Dy 2O3 2.5-mol % -- ZrO2 to contain the nature sintered compact of a zirconia which calcinated powder at 1400 degrees C -- you may be -- rare earth elements -- 2-7-mol % -- what is necessary is just the nature sintered compact of a zirconia made to dissolve

[0027]

[Effect of the Invention] In this invention, the full width at half maximum of the field (101) of the tetragonal zirconia crystal by the X diffraction measurement which used the CuK alpha rays on the front face of a sintered compact is made into 0.3 degrees or more, Even when it has arranged for a long time under the ambient atmosphere which is 200-300 degrees C in which moisture exists, the phase transformation to a monoclinic system [******] can be controlled, the volume change by the phase transformation can be reduced more, strong degradation with the passage of time can be prevented, and the thermal stability under the ambient atmosphere in which moisture exists can be improved.

[0028] conventional Y2 O3 [by this] three-mol % -- the thermal stability under the ambient atmosphere in which moisture exists the nature sintered compact of a zirconia which causes a phase transformation under an environment like underwater 200-300 degrees C by enlarging half-value width can be improved like the nature sintered compact of a zirconia to contain, and it can be equal to prolonged use also under an environment which is 200-300 degrees C in which moisture exists.

[Translation done.]

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(54)【発明の名称】 ジルコニア質焼結体

(57)【要約】

【目的】水分が存在する雰囲気下で使用した場合でも、 200~300℃の特定温度領域における強度の経時劣 化を防止することができるジルコニア質焼結体を提供する

【構成】少なくとも正方晶ジルコニア結晶を含有するジルコニア質焼結体であって、該焼結体表面のCuKα線を用いたX線回折測定による正方晶ジルコニア結晶の(101)面のピークの半値幅が0.3度以上である。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】少なくとも正方晶ジルコニア結晶を含有するジルコニア質焼結体であって、該焼結体表面のC u K α線を用いたX線回折測定による正方晶ジルコニア結晶の(101)面のピークの半値幅が0.3度以上であることを特徴とするジルコニア質焼結体。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、機械的強度を増加させ、かつ熱安定性を向上させたジルコニア質焼結体に関 10 するもので、例えば、酸素センサ、燃料電池、生体用部材(インプラント)、産業機械用部品等に適するジルコニア質焼結体に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来技術】従来、ZrO2 -Y2 O3 系のジルコニア 質焼結体が知られており、この系のジルコニア質焼結体 としては、立方晶のみよりなる完全安定化ジルコニア質 焼結体と、立方晶と単斜晶よりなる部分安定化ジルコニ ア質焼結体が知られており、いずれも耐熱材料等として 利用されている。

【0003】しかしながら、完全安定化ジルコニア質焼結体は、常温から約1500℃までの温度範囲において安定であり、長時間使用による経時劣化も殆どないものであるが、強度が低いため、熱衝撃により極めて破損し易いという欠点があった。

【0004】一方、立方晶と単斜晶よりなる部分安定化ジルコニア質焼結体は、完全安定化ジルコニア質焼結体に比較すると強度は大きく、熱衝撃性もよいものであるが、200℃ないし300℃という特定温度域における強度の経時劣化が極めて大きく、該温度で長時間使用し 30 た場合、磁器表面に微細なクラックが多数発生して吸水性を示すようになり、著しく強度が低下し、ついには破損するという重大な欠点があった。

【0005】このような部分安定化ジルコニア質焼結体の200℃ないし300℃の特定温度領域での経時劣化を防止したものとして、特公平4-63024号公報に開示されたものが知られている。この公報に開示されるジルコニア質焼結体は、ZrO2-Y2O3系ジルコニア磁器において、Y2O3/ZrO2のモル比を特定値とし、平均結晶粒子径を特定値以下とすることにより、正方晶の単斜晶への相変態を抑制したものである。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする問題点】しかしながら、特公 平4-63024号公報に開示されるジルコニア質焼結 体でも、水分が存在する200~300℃の雰囲気下に 配置されると、正方晶から単斜晶への相変態が著しく進 行し、200~300℃の特定温度領域において強度の 経時劣化が生じ、未だ熱安定性が低いという問題があっ た。

[0007]

【問題点を解決するための手段】本発明者等は上記問題点に鑑みて鋭意検討した結果、焼結体表面のCuKα線を用いたX線回折測定による正方晶ジルコニア結晶の(101)面のピークの半値幅が0.3度以上である場合には、水分が存在する200~300℃の雰囲気下に配置した場合でも、強度の経時劣化を防止し、熱安定性を向上することができることを見出し、本発明に至っ

【0008】即ち、本発明のジルコニア質焼結体は、C u K α線を用いた X線回折測定による正方晶ジルコニア結晶の(101)面のピークの半値幅が0.3度以上であるものである。

【0009】ここで、半値幅は、粉末 X線回折測定機でグラファイト結晶で単色化した $CuK\alpha$ 線を用い、焼結体表面の X線回折強度を、発散スリット 0.5° 、散乱スリット 0.5° 、受光スリット 0.15 mmの条件で測定した。測定には、ステップスキャン法を用い、ステップ幅 0.02° 、各ステップでの計数時間 2 秒で行った。この測定で得られた強度データをパターンフィッティング法(リートベルト法)またはパターン分解法にり、正方晶、立方晶、菱面体晶相を分離して、正方晶(101)面(空間群 P42/nmcの正方晶体心格子に基づく指数付け)のピークの半分の高さの回折線幅を測定した。尚、 $CuK\alpha$ 線を用いた X線回折測定の場合には、正方晶(101)面のピークは $2\theta=30$ 度に表れる。

【0010】焼結体表面のCuKα線を用いたX線回折測定による正方晶ジルコニア結晶の(101)面のピークの半値幅を0.3度以上としたのは、半値幅が0.3度よりも小さい場合には、正方晶から単斜晶への相変態の抑制効果が小さく、水分が存在する200~300℃の特定温度領域における強度の経時劣化が大きくなるからである。

【0011】このように焼結体表面のX線回折測定による正方晶ジルコニア結晶の(101)面のピークの半値幅を0.3度以上とするには、メタルボンド砥石、レジンボンド砥石、ダイヤモンド砥石、コランダム研摩布等を用い、焼結体表面を研削、研摩することにより達成することができるが、本発明では、特に、100番以下の40メタルボンド砥石やレジンボンド砥石等を用いることにより、正方晶ジルコニア結晶の(101)面のピークの半値幅を0.3度以上とすることができる。特に40番以下の砥石や研摩布を用いることが望ましい。

[0012]

【作用】本発明のジルコニア質焼結体は、焼結体表面の X線回折測定による正方晶ジルコニア結晶の(101) 面のピークの半値幅が0.3度以上とすることにより、 水分が存在する200~300℃の雰囲気下に長時間配置した場合でも、正方晶から単斜晶への相変態が抑制さ 50 れ、相変態による体積変化をより低減し、強度の経時劣 化を防止し、水分が存在する雰囲気下での熱安定性を向上することができる。

[0013]

【実施例】共沈法により作成したY₂ O₃ を3モル%含んだZrO₂ 粉末を2ton/cm² でプレス成形し、1400℃で2時間焼成して焼結体を得た。焼結体のかさ密度は6.05g/cm³ であった。

【0014】焼結体表面を走査電子顕微鏡(SEM)により観察した結果、平均粒径は0.38μmであった。 【0015】そして、焼結体表面を、220番のダイヤ 10モンド砥石や、100番のコランダム研磨布や、40番のコランダム研磨布で研磨し、焼き上げ面を有する試料1、220番のダイヤモンド砥石により研摩した試料2、100番のコランダム研磨布で研磨した試料3、40番のコランダム研磨布で研磨した試料4を得た。

【0016】この後、粉末X線回折計でグラファイト結晶で単色化したCuKα線を用い、試料表面のX線回折強度を、発散スリット0.5°、散乱スリット0.5°、受光スリット0.15mmの条件で測定した。測定には、ステップスキャン法を用い、ステップ幅0.02 20°、各ステップでの計数時間2秒で行った。この測定で得られた強度データをリートベルト法(泉富士夫、日本結晶学会誌、27,23 (1985))により構造解析を行った。試料1は正方晶と立方晶の2相、試料2~4は、正方晶、立方晶、菱面体晶相の3相よりなるものとして解析した。この結果から求めた正方晶(101)面の半値幅を表1に示す。

[0017].

【表1】

試料 番号	半値幅 (度)
* 1	0. 13
* 2	0. 20
3	0. 30
4	0. 35

*印は本発明の範囲外の試料を示す。

【0018】また、水蒸気熱処理した後の単斜晶の体積割合Xm(%)を、それぞれの試料をテフロン製密封容40器中で200℃の飽和水蒸気に所定時間曝した後、試料表面のCuKαX線回折測定を行い、{Im(-111)+Im(111)} / {Im(-111)+Im(111)+It+c(101)} × 100により求めた。この結果を表2に示す。

[0019]

【表2】

試料		熱処理における単斜晶割合 Xm(%)			
番	号	熱処理 0 時間	熱処理 6 時間	熱処理 16時間	熱処理 192 時間
*	1	0.0	86. 6	87. 0	88. 1
*	2	0. 9	77. 3	79. 2	80. 0
	3	1. 9	58. 5	72. 1	72. 2
	4	2, 4	40. 4	69. 0	68. 5

*印は本発明の範囲外の試料を示す。

【0020】ここで、m:単斜晶、t:正方晶、c:立方晶、I:各格子面反射のピーク高さである。

【0021】これらの表1および表2により、半値幅が大きな面ほど単斜晶の増加速度が遅くなっており、また最終的に生じる単斜晶量も少なくなっている。特に、半値幅が0.30度である100番のコランダム研磨布により研摩した試料3、半値幅が0.35度である40番のコランダム研摩布により研摩した試料4については、半値幅が0.20度である220番のダイヤモンド砥石により研削した試料2よりも、単斜晶の増加速度が小さいことが判る。

[0023]

【表3】

試料 番号		残留応力 (MPa)
*	1	-13 ±8
*	2	-39 ±28
	3	-120 ±67
	4	-402 ±85

*印は本発明の範囲外の試料を示す。

【0024】ここで残留応力が負の値であるのは、圧縮応力であることを示している。試料2~4の残留応力の誤差が大きいのは、深さ方向に変化しているからである。表面近傍に限れば、圧縮応力は表の値よりもさらに大きいと思われる。

【0025】この表3より、半値幅が大きな面ほど残留 応力が大きいことが判る。

【0026】尚、上記実施例では、Y2O3を3モル% 50 含んだZrO2粉末を1400℃で焼成したジルコニア 5

質焼結体を用いた例について説明したが、本発明は、上 記実施例に限定されるものではなく、例えば、Dy2 O 3 を2.5モル%含有するZrO2 粉末を1400℃で 焼成したジルコニア質焼結体であっても良く、希土類元 素を2~7モル%固溶させたジルコニア質焼結体であれ ば良い。

[0027]

【発明の効果】本発明では、焼結体表面のCuKa線を 用いたX線回折測定による正方晶ジルコニア結晶の(1 より、水分が存在する200~300℃の雰囲気下に長 時間配置した場合でも、正方晶から単斜晶への相変態が 抑制され、相変態による体積変化をより低減し、強度の 経時劣化を防止し、水分が存在する雰囲気下での熱安定 性を向上することができる。

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【0028】これにより、従来のY2 O3 を3モル%含 有するジルコニア質焼結体のように、水中の200~3 00℃のような環境下で相変態を起こすジルコニア質焼 結体を、半値幅を大きくすることで、水分が存在する雰 囲気下での熱安定性を向上することができ、水分が存在 01) 面のピークの半値幅を0.3度以上とすることに 10 する200~300℃のような環境下にも長時間の使用 に耐えることができる。